HEALTH
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HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT

1955 Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

G. L. BROCKLEHURST M.D. (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR AND HOUSING MANAGER

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1955

G.L. BROCKLEHURST, M.D. (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor W.P. Barry, J.P.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health :

Public Health and Housing Committee

(Public Health Committee and Housing Committee amalgamated in 1953)

Highways Committee

(Responsible for public cleansing, refuse disposal and sewage disposal)

Members of Public Health and Housing Committee :

Councillor Mrs. G.E. Fortune (Chairman)
Councillor R.V. Rice (Vice-Chairman)
The Chairman of the Council
Councillor S.H. Back
" Mrs. E.M. Cutress
" F.W. Gates
" T.S. Pettman
" L.K. Shilcock
" R.V. Sidnell
" D.L. Williams
" Mrs. M.E. Macgeorge

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF - 1955

Medical Officer of Health, and Principal Medical Officer, Area No.2, K.C.C. - G.L. BROCKLEHURST, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector - C.J. Clark, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board;
Meat Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute
Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Duties: Statutory duties of a Sanitary Inspector.
Housing Management duties.
Shops Act Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector - D.G. Banks, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board;
Meat Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Duties: Statutory duties of a Sanitary Inspector.
Shops Act Inspector.

Clerical Staff :

General Assistant in the Sanitary Inspector's Offices :	Mr. E.F. Jempson.	
Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health :	Mrs. A.D. Moon	*
	Mrs. D. Hammond	
Clerk in the Sanitary Inspector's Offices :	Miss V.R. Steele	*
	Mrs. D. Hammond	

* Mrs. Moon resigned her appointment in March, 1955.
Miss Steele resigned her appointment in November, 1955.

KENT COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES STAFF - 1955
in HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Infant Life Protection Officer	Miss H.P.L. Acton, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V.
	Miss M. Hughes, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.A.D.N.S.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	Miss M. Brangan, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R.S.I.
Midwife	Mrs. H.M.E. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Home Nurses	Mrs. D.M. Thompson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., R.F.N.
	Mrs. C. Swinford, S.R.N.
	Mrs. V.I. Ray, S.R.N.
Domestic Help Organiser	Mrs. A. Kingston
District Officer	H.T. Suckling
Asst. District Officer	D. Bartlett
Registrar of Births and Deaths	D.L. Eyeland
School Enquiry Officer	E.A. Cadman

Other Staff South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board :

Chest Physician and Adviser on Aftercare of Tuberculosis	Owen Clarke, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Herne Bay.

June, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Herne Bay Urban District Council.

Mesdames and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my thirteenth Annual Report on the health of Herne Bay, with which is included the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Vital Statistics: The Vital Statistics of the Urban District show an increase in the population (as estimated by the Registrar General) of some 40 people. A slight increase in the Birth Rate is shown - 12.95 in 1955 as compared with 11.42 in 1954.

The Death Rate decreased (very slightly) from 11.3 in 1954 to 9.9 in 1955, and by referring to the table on page 9 it will be noted that 70% of the deaths were in the 70 to 100 years' group: and by reference to the table on page 8 the main cause of these deaths is again shown to be the Heart Diseases. There was a (considerable) decrease in the Death Rate of Infants under one year of age, this being 21.02 per 1,000 live births as against 23.30 in 1954. Two of the three deaths were due to congenital deformities and one baby died from pneumonia. The progress made in combatting infant deaths speaks for itself. The Stillbirth rate was also lower than the previous year; and once again no maternal deaths were reported.

Infectious Diseases: As regards the incidence of infectious diseases, the number of notifications received (421) was higher in 1955 than in the previous year when the number was 225. The increased number is largely due to the outbreak of Measles during the summer months - (257 cases were notified in 1955 as against 6 in 1954, which was the lowest figure for Measles in any year since 1947).

There was almost the same number of Chickenpox notifications - 137 as against 144 in 1954.

Again no cases of Poliomyelitis occurred. This is the second year, but there is no ground for complacency on this score as the disease appears in epidemic form sometimes in areas which have been free for long periods.

Health and Social Services: The Health Services provided in the town, through the National Health Service Act, are set out in the report in some detail; they are available to all the inhabitants and they are adequate.

Mention should again be made of much good work carried out in the Urban District during the year by members of the

staff of the Health Services operated by the County Council, with particular reference to the many and varied duties performed by Health Visitors, Midwives, Home Nurses, Children's Welfare Officers, District Officers, Domestic and Home Helpers, etc., and also the various voluntary organisations in the town such as the Old People's Welfare Committees, the British Red Cross Society, the W.V.S., and many others. These workers do much for the comfort and well-being of the inhabitants of the town and their work is greatly appreciated by the people concerned.

Housing: Housing continued to be one of the chief matters claiming the attention of the Urban District Council, and 45 new houses were completed during the year. In addition there were 8 flats under construction at the end of 1955. 70 houses have been scheduled as unfit and it is hoped to deal with them by demolition or closure during the five year period 1955 - 1960.

General: It has been said that "the effectiveness and value of any public health organisation rests, in large measure, on the quality and degree of co-operation and integration between the members of the group jointly concerned with its aims and purposes. It is as a group of individuals working together towards a common end, each with the understanding and appreciation of the others place and function, and not merely as a departmental machine, that the Public Health Department must be envisaged."

With this thought in mind I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee my appreciation for their support and encouragement during the year.

My thanks are also due to all members of the local Public Health Department for the loyal and efficient way in which they have carried out their duties; to the Staffs of the Kent County Health Services and the Regional Hospital Board Services covering the Herne Bay Urban District, and to the Medical Practitioners practising in the town, for their willing co-operation and assistance at all times in the public health work of our town.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G.L. BROCKLEHURST,

Medical Officer of Health
and
Principal Medical Officer,
Area No.2, E.C.C.

HORNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (including inland water)	- 8,566 acres)	
" (tidal water)	- 323 ")	8,889 acres
Population, 1955 (Registrar General)		17,940
Rateable Value (1st April, 1955)		£331,692.
Sum represented by 1d. Rate - 1955/1956		£819.

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EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M	F
Live Births	197	101	96
Legitimate	183	94	89
Illegitimate	14	7	7
Stillbirths	6	4	2
Deaths (excluding Stillbirths, all ages)	372	160	212

	Horne Bay U.D.C.	Engl & Wal
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population - mid 1955.	10.2	15.
* Adjusted Birth Rate	12.95	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	20.7	2
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid 1955.	17.5	11.
* Adjusted Death Rate	9.99	

* The above figures shown as "adjusted Birth Rate" and "adjusted Death Rate" are corrected by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General.

	Herne Bay U.D.C.	England & Wales
Deaths from Maternal Causes - Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion.	Nil	0.64
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :		
All Infants per 1,000 live births	21.02	24.9
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		Not
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		available
Neo-Natal (Infants under four weeks) per 1,000 live births		17.3

INFANT MORTALITY: Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths	
	Neo-Natal: Infants under 4 weeks	Infants from 4 weeks to 1 year
Multiple Congenital Deformities	2	-
Prematurity	-	-
Asphyxia	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1
TOTAL INFANT DEATHS ...	2	1

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT DURING 1955.

	ALL CAUSES	Males	Females
		160	212
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	1	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	-
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	13	3
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .	18	13
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	2
16.	Diabetes	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	20	43
18.	Coronary disease, angina	21	19
19.	Hypertensions with heart disease	-	3
20.	Other heart disease	24	55
21.	Other circulatory disease	8	10
22.	Influenza	2	1
23.	Pneumonia	12	14
24.	Bronchitis	9	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	5
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ...	-	1
31.	Congenital malformations	1	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	5	15
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	-
34.	All other accidents	-	5
35.	Suicide	-	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS DURING EACH MONTH

Age	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 40	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
40 - 50	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	5
50 - 60	2	3	2	3	-	4	-	3	1	-	2	2	22
60 - 70	2	6	6	4	2	6	4	6	5	5	5	7	58
70 - 80	18	8	14	10	8	6	9	7	4	8	11	10	113
80 - 90	10	7	14	5	7	3	5	5	3	6	9	8	82
90 - 100	3	1	4	3	3.	5	3	3	-	1	1	2	29
TOTALS	36	27	40	25	20	25	22	25	13	20	29	30	312

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Herne Bay is a seaside holiday resort on the northern coast of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames Estuary. Bounded on the north side by the North Sea, it is almost surrounded by the rural villages of the Bridge-Blean Rural District; from the east and west it lies between the Whitstable Urban District and Birchington in the Borough of Margate, and the south side of the town is approximatrly eight miles from the City of Canterbury.

The town is essentially a holiday resort, and a large percentage of the population is engaged in catering for the needs of the visitors who take holidays there during the summer months, when the population figure is almost double that of the winter period.

There is a large residential area in the Urban District, and as the town is within easy reach of London, many of the inhabitants travel each day to their employment in the City.

In addition to the Town's Education and Utility Services - (Schools, Electricity, Gas, Water, Fire, Transport, Local Government and Postal Services) there are a number of Professional and Commercial Establishments and Light Industrial Undertakings which provide employment for a good percentage of workers; agricultural employment is provided in the rural area.

The Kent County Council is the Education Authority for the Urban District, and there are four County Primary Schools and one County Modern School under this Authority. There are also a number of Boarding and Day School and Convalescent and Children's Homes, as well as Residential and Day Nurseries; Holiday Homes and Homes for Old People and the chronic sick; Herne Bay Hospital and Herne Hospital at Herne Common, where a number of nursing and domestic workers are employed.

METEOROLOGY.

The Council maintain a Meteorological Station on the sea front, and daily weather readings are transmitted to the Air Ministry. The following are the readings for the year 1955 :-

Period	Sunshine Hours	Rainfall Inches
1955	1699.8	24.15
Daily average	4.65	.07

Laboratory Facilities.

All pathological and bacteriological work for the Urban District is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Maidstone, free of charge.

Nursing in the Home.

The Kent County Council provide a Free Home Nursing Service, and apart from cases of emergency and accident, a patient may obtain the services of a Home Nurse if requested by the medical practitioner in attendance.

The Home Nurses appointed to serve in the district are :-

Mrs. D.M. Thompson
Mrs. C. Swinford
Mrs. V.F. Ray

Smallpox Hospital Accommodation.

The Regional Hospital Board have a scheme in operation whereby smallpox patients may be admitted to The River Hospitals (Long Reach) Ltd., Dartford, Kent.

No cases were notified during 1955.

Domestic Help Service.

Domestic help is obtainable for the sick and aged and infirm, and in cases of urgent need; the scheme is operated from the Kent County Council's Clinic in King's Road, under the supervision of the Area Organiser, Mrs. A. Kingston.

Health Visitors, School Nurse and Infant Life Protection Officer.

The Health Visiting, School Nursing and Infant Life Protection Services are carried out by the County Council, who provide two nurses. During 1955, these duties were shared by Miss H.P.L. Acton and Miss M. Hughes.

School Health Service.

Medical and dental treatment is provided by the County Council, as follows :-

Minor Ailments Clinics	Days and attendance of Medical Officer
Health Centre, King's Road, Herne Bay.	Mondays and Wednesdays of each week, and 2nd and 4th Saturday mornings in each month
The Masonic Hall, Whitstable.	Every Saturday morning

Specialist School Clinics.

Attendance at these County Council Clinics is by appointment only, application for treatment being made to the County Medical Officer :

Clinics	Address of Centres
CHILD GUIDANCE	51, London Road, Canterbury
OPHTHALMIC	Health Centre, King's Road, Herne Bay. and Kent & Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury.
ORTHOPAEDIC	Kent & Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury.
SPEECH DEFECTS	County Clinic, 94, Whitstable Road, Canterbury.

Clinic Services provided through the Hospital Service :

The following Clinics are administered by the Hospital Management Committee of the Regional Hospital Board :-

Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
Tuberculosis Dispensaries:		
K.C.C. Chest Clinic, Cavendish Road, Herne Bay.	Tuesdays	10.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Herne Bay. Refills:	Tuesdays	1.45 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic:		
Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury.	(WOMEN) Tuesdays Fridays	2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
	(MEN) Tuesdays Fridays	5.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals serving the Urban District are operated by the Local Hospital Management Committee, which is under the control of the South Eastern Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

The Hospitals serving the Urban District are :

Isolation Hospital:
Haine Isolation Hospital, Ramsgate.

General Hospitals :
Kent & Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury.
Herne Bay Memorial Hospital.
Whitstable & Tankerton Hospital.
Herne Hospital.
Nunnery Fields Hospital, Canterbury.
(for old people)

The following Children's Convalescent Home is also administered by the Hospital Management Committee :

The Crole Wyndham Convalescent Home for Children.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES. Sections 187/194, Public Health Act, 1936.

Only one Nursing Home was operating during 1955, and the following table gives particulars of the number of beds available at the end of December, 1955 :-

Year 1955	No.of Homes	No.of beds provided for : Maternity	Others	Total
Homes first registered during year.	-	-	-	-
Homes on register at end of year.	1	-	15	15

CONVALESCENT HOMES, HOLIDAY HOMES, &C.

There are five Holiday Homes in the district, run by various Societies and Government bodies. Here employees are able to enjoy holidays in amenable surroundings at small expense to themselves.

The four Convalescent Homes in the district are :

Railway Convalescent Home, Reculver Road.
Friendly Societies Convalescent Home, Reculver Road.
Cumberland Convalescent Home, Beltinge Road, (run in conjunction with K.C.C.)
Salvation Army Convalescent Home, Grand Drive.

The Kent County Council control "Batesholme", Grand Drive, which is a children's home accommodating 20 unwanted children. Here they are given the opportunity of enjoying communal life in an harmonious atmosphere, superintended by trained nurses and other staff. Also, there are three residential and day nurseries, which in all accommodate approximately 90 children.

At "Cripplecraft", Strode Park, Herne, there is accommodation for a large number of disabled persons; here they are taught different trades suitable to their disability. Many useful and attractive articles are made by the physically disabled inmates.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The Council own an up to date public mortuary comprising a post-mortem room with refrigeration facilities for four bodies; also, a panelled chapel and viewing room which has independent access.

Mr. D.I. Jempson of the Health Department acts as Mortuary Superintendent, and keeps all records of the bodies admitted and of post-mortem examinations. He also maintains an attractive garden at the mortuary entrance.

During the year 60 bodies were admitted, and post-mortem examinations were held there.

SCHOOLS.

There are five Boarding Schools and one Day School in the Urban District with accommodation for some 750 pupils.

In addition there are four County Primary and Junior Schools and one County Modern School, attended by approximately 1,770 pupils.

Since 1952 the Kent Education Committee has constructed a new County Modern School at Greenhill, a new Junior and Infants' School at Hampton, and has improved the King's Road Schools which are now used only for infants and juniors.

Improvements at Herne Church of England School were completed in 1955. An additional classroom, staff room, adequate ablution facilities, staff conveniences and a spacious lobby are amongst the improvements which have transformed the Herne School, now attended by 170 pupils.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

At the beginning of February, 1955, and extending for a period of six weeks, a survey centre was installed in the town, to give residents the opportunity of being ex-rayed. The response was quite encouraging, and the following figures give the results obtained :-

No. of volunteers :		
Male	-	1365
Female	-	1787
Total :		3152

No. recalled for large films:		
Male	-	77
Female	-	78
Total :		155

Results :

Active Tuberculosis	3
Inactive Tuberculosis ...	54

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following is a summary of the incidence of infectious disease during the year, with an analysis of cases under age groups :-

DISEASES	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	5	3	-
Whooping Cough	17	1	-
Measles	257	10	-
Chickenpox	137	2	-
Dysentery	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	-	-
Broncho Pneumonia	3	1	1
Acute Influenzal Broncho Pneumonia	1	-	1
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
TOTALS	421	17	2

From the above figures it will be noted that the number of cases of infectious disease showed a substantial increase upon the previous year's total notified cases - 421 as against 225. The prevailing diseases were clearly Measles and Chickenpox, but these figures are offset by the small number of notified cases of more serious diseases.

The figure of 421 notifications mainly comprises cases of Chickenpox and Measles occurring amongst the younger age groups; they appear to represent epidemics in schools and children's homes, and fortunately none of the cases were fatal.

The incidence of more serious diseases was very slight, and seems to be an indication of the general health-giving qualities of the area.

MEASLES. The number of cases of Measles notified during 1955 was considerably more than for the previous year. As will be seen from the following chart, most of the cases were notified during the summer season.

The incidence of Measles for the last five years is as follows :-

Year and Quarter	Children 1 - 5 years	Children 5 - 15 years	Adults	TOTALS
1951 March Quarter	7	6	2	
June "	9	1	-	
Sept. "	1	2	-	
Dec. "	1	-	-	
TOTALS for 1951:	18	9	2	29
1952 March Quarter	2	2	1	
June "	5	3	1	
Sept. "	13	3	1	
Dec. "	32	72	-	
TOTALS for 1952:	52	80	3	135
1953 March Quarter	83	107	5	
June "	19	10	-	
Sept. "	1	-	-	
Dec. "	-	-	-	
TOTALS for 1953:	103	117	5	225
1954 March Quarter	1	-	-	
June "	-	-	1	
Sept. "	2	1	-	
Dec. "	1	-	-	
TOTALS for 1954:	4	1	1	6
1955 March Quarter	1	1	-	
June "	80	71	3	
Sept. "	46	52	1	
Dec. "	1	1	-	
TOTALS for 1955:	128	125	4	257

CHICKENPOX: The following table shows the incidence of Chickenpox during the past five years. It will be noted that all cases occurred during the first nine months of the year under review, no notifications having been received for the last quarter :

Year and Quarter	Children 1 - 5 years	Children 5 - 15 years	Adults	TOTALS
1951 March Quarter	5	18	2	
June "	7	50	1	
Sept. "	-	23	2	
Dec. "	4	20	4	
TOTALS for 1951 :	16	111	9	136
1952 March Quarter	20	73	9	
June "	13	24	1	
Sept. "	9	16	3	
Dec. "	14	35	4	
TOTALS for 1952 :	56	148	17	221
1953 March Quarter	4	20	1	
June "	16	36	2	
Sept. "	3	7	-	
Dec. "	1	3	2	
TOTALS for 1953:	24	66	5	95
1954 March Quarter	-	-	1	
June "	71	15	1	
Sept. "	15	36	2	
Dec. "	-	3	-	
TOTALS for 1954:	86	54	4	144
1955 March Quarter	15	46	2	
June "	7	16	2	
Sept. "	13	36	2	
Dec. "	-	-	-	
TOTALS for 1955:	35	96	6	137

Acute Poliomyelitis: As for last year, a satisfactory position can be reported, as no cases were notified during the year 1955.

Influenzal Pneumonia: There were five cases notified during the year - affecting 2 men aged 31 and 94 respectively, both of whom died; 2 boys aged 1½ and 6 years, each of whom were treated at Haine Isolation Hospital, and a man aged 30 years who was treated at home.

Dysentery: No cases were reported during the year under review.

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The following tables give the age incidence of the various notifiable infectious diseases which occurred during the year :-

DISEASES	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over
Measles	6	33	23	31	33	124	3	-	3	-	1	-
Chickenpox	5	3	7	5	9	88	14	2	3	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	4	2	2	5	3	-	1	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Influenzal Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1
T O T A L S	11	37	34	39	44	220	22	2	9	1	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

Prevention of Tuberculosis - Care and Aftercare.

A scheme is operated jointly by the Kent County Council and the Kent Council of Social Service for the provision of care and aftercare of patients suffering from Tuberculosis. Through this scheme, arrangements are made, where necessary, for assistance to be rendered in various ways - the provision of shelters, extra milk, meat, the provision of beds, bedding and clothing.

The Tuberculosis Health Visiting is carried out by Miss M. Brangan.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Clinics continued to be held regularly throughout the year at the Kent County Council's Health Centre in King's Road, Herne Bay; (Tuberculosis Dispensary in Cavendish Road).

The following table gives the days and times when the various sessions are held :-

Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
Maternity Clinics		
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	Fridays	2-4 pm.
Child Welfare Clinic		
The Health Centre, King's Road.	Thursdays & Fridays	After-noons
Diphtheria Immunizing Clinic	Held monthly by Medical Officer of Health, usually on middle Wednesday in month.	
B.C.G. Vaccination Clinic	Held monthly by Chest Physician, at times arranged with T.B. Health Visitor.	

Dental Clinic.

Patients are attended to at the Dental Clinic, Health Centre, King's Road, Herne Bay, by appointment only, on Wednesday mornings and afternoons, and alternate Saturdays.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Sections 47 and 50.

During the year it was not found necessary to bury anyone under Section 50 of the Act.

Home visiting is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor for the area, who gives suitable advice to the patients.

Where there is need, help is given in solving housing problems and assisting with removal expenses; the admission of patients to Holiday Homes is also arranged. In the case of unemployment, endeavours are made to find suitable posts for patients who are fit for work, and materials are provided for recreational therapy.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during the year 1955

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	7	7	-	-	1	-	-	-

The number of cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1955 were :-

Type of Case	Male	Female	TOTALS
Pulmonary Cases	79	72	151
Non-Pulmonary Cases ...	18	16	34
TOTALS	97	88	185

Inward and Outward Transfers, Recoveries, &c.	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Non-Pulmonary M	Non-Pulmonary F
Inward transfers from other areas	2	2	-	1
Outward transfers to other areas	4	2	-	1
Restored to Register on return to district ..	-	-	-	-
Reported to be recovered	1	1	1	-

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 172.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925; nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Disinfection.

During the year the following disinfection was carried out :

Visits made re infectious diseases	41
Houses disinfected	34
Mattresses and bedding disinfected	15
" " " destroyed.....	3

The Urban District Council owns a plant which disinfects bedding by vapourising a chemical germicide in a sealed ch[amber]

Vaccination.

The return showing the number of persons who were vaccinated during the year gives the following numbers :

Year of Birth	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Primary Vaccination	84	60	4	-	-	2	2	3	1	-					
Re-Vaccination	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-

Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination.

The following are the particulars, supplied by the County Medical Officer, of Immunisations carried out in the Urban District during 1955.

Table I shows the number of children resident in the Urban District - in age groups - who were immunised against Diphtheria and the number of those receiving reinforcing inoculations :-

Year of Birth		No. of Primary Inoculations	No. of Reinforcing Inoculations
1955)	Under	5	-
1954)	Five	104	-
1953)	Years	19	-
1952)	of	2	-
1951)	Age	1	36
1950)		10	92
1949)		-	10
1948)	School	1	7
1947)		2	1
1946)		3	134
1945)	Children	-	7
1944)		1	7
1943)		-	1
1942)		-	-
1941)		-	-
Total number immunised durin 1955 :		150	295

Table II shows the number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1955 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1941).

Year of Birth	No. of Children Immunised	
	Last complete course of injections 1951 - 1955	Last complete course of injections 1950 or earlier.
1941) Under	43	75
1942) Five	70	60
1943) Years	143	37
1944) of	139	26
1945) Age	161	57
1946	145	4
1947	208	29
1948	177	33
1949	174	46
1950	217	-
1951	177	-
1952	167	-
1953	168	-
1954	113	-
1955	5	-
Total number of Children immunised at any time between 1st January, 1941 & 31st December, 1955	2207	367

R E P O R T

of the

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

and

HOUSING MANAGER

C.J. CLARK, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Herne Bay.

June, 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Herne Bay Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my Annual Report for the year 1955, which was the nineteenth year of my service at Herne Bay.

Housing continued to occupy first place in the problems of your Public Health Department, as it has done since the end of the war.

During the year under review, a survey of unfit houses was carried out as required by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. 70 unfit houses were scheduled for demolition or closure during a five year period commencing from September, 1955.

Further progress was made with the release of requisitioned houses, and by December, 1955 only 3 families remained at requisitioned houses, whereas there were formerly 71.

Building quotas have been abolished, and the Council's immediate programme is to build a further 22 houses and 26 flats.

In my Annual Report for 1954, I mentioned that we might expect the "waiting list" to fluctuate around the 300 figure for the next few years; that anticipation has been borne out for the year 1955.

At December the Council had 722 houses, flats and prefabricated bungalows. These are now given up by their tenants at the rate of 24 a year. Hardly a month now passes without one or more applications from tenants for consent to exchange houses with tenants residing in other areas where there are better prospects of employment.

The Council will have to seriously consider these trends and the influence they could have upon the future housing policy.

No "Certificates of Disrepair" were applied for by tenants under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

It has been decided to adopt Regulations under the Housing Act, 1936, for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of underground rooms, and the protection of such rooms against dampness, effluvia, and exhalations. There are not a large number of underground rooms at Herne Bay, but there are sufficient to justify the adoption of these regulations which are particularly useful in securing the closure of unfit basement rooms.

1955 was an important year for Food Legislation. The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - which is a consolidating Act - also contains some important changes. The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 are of even greater importance as a means of giving practical application to the principles of hygiene at food premises. Both the Act and the Regulations were laid before Parliament in 1955, and came into operation on the 1st January, 1956.

The 6th December, 1955 is a date to be remembered in the long struggle to secure a safe milk supply. On that day the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No.2) Order came into force. From that date the sale of milk by retail has been restricted to the suppliers of designated milk - namely, milk which is pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. The Order applies to a wide area including Herne Bay. With the making of this Order, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announced that 76% of the population of England and Wales are living in "Specified Areas" in which only safe milk may be sold by retail.

From Milk and Food to footpaths - these are often in a disgraceful condition as a result of fouling by dogs. We seem to have a very large dog population in Herne Bay, probably because there is a high proportion of aged residents. They quite understandably like the company of dogs, especially those old people who unfortunately have to live alone. On the 16th November a byelaw was made by the Kent County Council to operate from the 1st March, 1956. After that date it will be an offence for any person in charge of a dog to allow the dog to foul the footpath of any street or public place by depositing its excretment thereon. Reasonable dog owners will not find the byelaw irksome; others will deserve the fine of £5. which is the penalty for offending against the byelaw.

Public Conveniences are frequently discussed at monthly meetings of the Public Health and Housing Committee, which is responsible for the management and

control of all Council-owned conveniences in the town. The considerable increase in the cost of administering a public service - for which it is not thought desirable to increase charges - has presented difficulties. Staffing has been reduced to a mere skeleton of what it used to be, and conveniences which had whole-time attendants are now cleansed by visiting cleaners. At such conveniences, wash and brush-up facilities are unused. It has been decided to open up these facilities and to allow the public their free use. Machines will be installed for those who wish to purchase paper towels and soap. In the first instance this will be experimental at a few conveniences. From the Public Health standpoint it gives practical encouragement to the observance of personal hygiene.

In conclusion, I thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee most sincerely for the encouragement and support I receive.

I also appreciate the assistance I receive from chief officers and staff of other departments of the Council.

I am grateful to the staff of the Health and Housing Department for conscientious attention to their duties.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.J. CLARK.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and
Housing Manager.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The public water supply provided by the Herne Bay Waterworks Company is consistently pure. Regular and frequent samples show that it is of excellent organic quality and bacteriological standard.

This supply is constant and abundant and is derived from a deep well at Ford. It is chlorinated before distribution. The water is exceedingly hard and is therefore not plumbo solvent. The Analyst has commented upon the increased and progressive salinity of the water supply. There has been a 50% increase in salinity since 1948. The salt content is increasing each year at the rate of 20 parts per million, and has now reached 360 parts per million. The salt can just be detected by a sensitive palate but it is not noticed by those who are accustomed to drinking it regularly. It is not in any way harmful.

There remain scattered about the rural area 16 houses served by wells, springs and stored rain-water. This supply is of doubtful purity and is often insufficient during the summer months. All other houses in the Urban District are supplied with water from the public mains. There has been steady progress in securing the provision of main water supply to replace supplies from polluted wells, etc. During 1955, a further seven houses were provided with main water supply. In 1938 there were ninety houses without main water supply, and that number has been reduced to sixteen.

Examination of Water Samples.

Public Supply - Samples of the public water supply were taken every month during 1955 and the following are the results of examinations by the Pathologist and the County Analyst :-

Bacteriological Examination	: 14 samples taken.	All satisfactory.
Chemical Examination	: 14 samples taken.	All satisfactory.

Three of the samples submitted for bacteriological

examination were untreated, and the remaining 11 samples were of water which had been chlorinated.

Other than Public Supply - 11 samples of untreated water were taken from private wells and rainwater storage tanks and sent to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. 5 of the samples proved to be unsatisfactory and unfit for drinking purposes unless previously boiled. A polluted well was capped with concrete to prevent its continued use after main water supply had been laid on at some rural cottages.

Main water supply was extended during 1955 to the Roman Galley, Grays Farm and two cottages, Oare Farm Cottages, and a cottage at Lower Herne - seven properties in all.

Number of Dwellinghouses supplied from the Public Water Mains.

There are 7,255 houses and flats in the Urban District, and all but sixteen are supplied from the public water mains. Four dwellings receive a public water supply from outside stand pipes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are now 156 properties which are not connected with the Town's sewerage system. 115 of these are served by cesspools and 39 by pail closets. The cesspools are emptied by the Council, but occupiers are responsible for the disposal of the contents of pail closets. At 2 houses, pail closets were abolished and replaced by cesspool drainage, and one new house was constructed with cesspool drainage.

There has been no alteration to the arrangements for final disposal of sewage except that a purification plant has been constructed at Reculver to deal with the drainage of the Municipal Camp site. Two small private sewage purification plants have been constructed, one to deal with the drainage of six cottages at Blean Woods and the other to deal with the drainage from a new caravan site nearby.

The Council has decided to modernise and increase the capacity of the sewage disposal works at May Street

which receive sewage mainly from Beltinge, Herne and Broomfield. Sewage from the remainder of the district passes by gravity, or is pumped, to a disintegrator station at the East Cliff, and thence to the sea.

At 33 occupied dwellings, choked drains were cleansed as a result of service of Informal Notices. At a further 34 properties, drains were repaired or relaid by informal action. In one instance it was necessary for the Council to serve a statutory notice under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to secure the repairs to a drainage system. The repairs were carried out by the Council in default of the owner, from whom the cost was later recovered.

Tests were carried out upon house drainage systems at the request of their owners and upon payment of the Council's fees. The charge varies from one to three guineas per test according to the size of the drainage system tested. At Greenhill a ditch was piped and connected to a surface water sewer to prevent flooding of dwellings and gardens during heavy rainfall.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The River Wantsum forms the south-eastern boundary of the district before it passes to the sea, and is free from pollution.

The brook at Hampton has been less troublesome since the portion adjacent to Sea Street was culverted in 1953. A further portion was culverted in 1955. The remainder is sprayed frequently throughout the summer to prevent it from becoming a breeding place for various insect pests.

Pollution of a stream by liquid drainage from pea silage creates an unpleasant nuisance each summer at Ford. It is a matter which is causing some concern to the Kent River Catchment Board, as well as the Council's Public Health Department.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Council's thirteen public conveniences for men and women are under the control of the Health Department. These conveniences have approximately a million users a year. Four for women and two for men have turnstiles, and the remainder have independent

coin locks upon entry doors. Cage pattern turnstiles are in use, except at Parade and Tower Ladies' conveniences where the low type of turnstile has been installed to replace the cage pattern.

By the end of 1955 large conveniences for men and women were under construction and nearing completion at William Street. These are intended to serve a dual purpose - to cater for the needs of those who arrive at the adjacent car park in summer, and for those who use the nearby shopping centre throughout the year.

Conveniences for men and women are also nearing completion at Herne.

It is proposed to build conveniences at Beltinge, but the Council has met with considerable difficulty in securing a suitable site acceptable to residents at Beltinge.

Wash and brush-up facilities are available at five women's conveniences and at four of the men's. A charge of 5d is made for the full service which provides hot water, soap and a clean linen towel. Towels are laundered privately at a lower rate than the commercial laundry charge, which enables the charge to be kept at 5d., which shows no profit.

To meet the needs of those who wish only to wash their hands after using the toilet, the Council has decided to allow free use of wash-hand basins at some conveniences and to provide paper towels with soap, which can be purchased from vending machines for 2d. This is by way of experiment which may be extended to all conveniences. Those who desire full washing facilities with hot water and a linen towel, as described, can obtain them at the larger conveniences for the usual charge of 5d.

There are slipper baths at two conveniences - one for men and one for women. During the summer months the baths and wash and brush-up facilities are used by approximately 1,200 persons each week.

Receipts from public conveniences are slightly less than the cost of wages of cleaners and attendants. During 1955 there were further reductions in labour employed to maintain cleanliness at conveniences during the winter. This was done to offset wage increases and avoid adding to the rate burden, but some insignificant reduction in the standards of maintenance at conveniences is inevitable. Prior to the war there were ten whole-time attendants employed throughout the winter. There

are now two whole-time cleaners and one part-time during the greater part of the year, with temporary full-time staffing from Whitsun until September.

The present policy is to maintain conveniences with adequate staff throughout the summer months when they are much used, and to reduce staff to the minimum necessary to maintain reasonable cleanliness by visiting cleaners throughout the remainder of the year when use by the public is much reduced.

Labour costs at public conveniences are an important consideration: In 193, an attendant received approximately 35/- a week in wages - he now receives £7.10.0. per week of 44 hours.

CONVENIENCES AT LICENSED PREMISES

The Council has an arrangement by which external urinals and water closets at six licensed premises are allowed to remain open beyond licensing hours for use by the public. The daily lighting and cleansing of the six conveniences is carried out by the Council.

At one licensed premises new conveniences were provided after several years' negotiations with the owners.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This service is administered by the Council's Surveyor. Domestic refuse is collected weekly from dwellinghouses and conveyed by modern covered moving-floor vehicles to the Refuse Tip at Broomfield. Following a local enquiry conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in October, 1952, the tip is to be enlarged by 40 acres.

Controlled tipping is carried out at an additional cost of £1,500 per annum.

Marketable products are removed and the remainder of the refuse is tipped in layers and covered at the end of each day.

The collection of refuse from hotels, restaurants and some trade premises is carried out more frequently than once a week.

The Surveyor's men engaged upon refuse collection

notify the Health Department of any defective or unsatisfactory dustbins, or of houses without dustbins. Notices are then served upon owners or occupiers, to provide satisfactory bins of the type prescribed by the byelaws. During 1955, 36 dustbins were supplied by owners and occupiers upon informal intimation that such were required. In six instances it was necessary to serve statutory notices under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 75).

Two notices were served upon owners and four upon tenants after careful consideration of the rent and other circumstances affecting each property.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Total number of visits of all kinds made during the year	6,568
Total number of interviews at the office with property owners, housing applicants, tenants, traders and others	1,513
Number of notices served - Statutory ..	18
" " " " - Informal ...	551

Number of inspections made upon receipt of complaints	637
Routine visits and inspections (not complaints)	3005
Re-visits to ensure compliance with requirements	2660
Number of inspections to investigate living conditions of housing applicants	247
Visits to supervise flood damage repairs	19

SUMMARY OF VISITS, INSPECTIONS, &C.

Housing, Drainage and Nuisances :

Survey of unfit houses and occupied basement dwellings ..	1
Inspections and revisits for repairs and cleanliness (includes 86 Council house inspections)	9
To remedy nuisances, disinfestation and cleansing	1
To abate overcrowding	3
Visits to premises flooded after abnormal rainfall	13
Water supply, drainage and closet accommodation	2

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection :

Visits made re infectious diseases and disinfection	3
Houses disinfected	5
Mattresses and bedding disinfected	1
" " " destroyed	
Mass Radiography visits	12

Food Premises :

Inspections of Bakehouses and Confectionery Shops	21
" " Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	2
" " Dairies and Milk Shops	63
" " Fish Shops (Wet and Fried)	44
" " Grocery, Greengrocery and Fruiterers	9
" " Hotels and Restaurants	4
" " Ice Cream Premises	23
" " Other Food Premises	
Samples collected - (Milk, Ice Cream and Water)	2

Factories, Shops and Cinemas :

Factories and Outworkers' Premises	4
Shops (Health and comfort of Shopworkers)	
Shops (Hours of Closing, etc.)	9

Miscellaneous Inspections and Visits :

Accumulations, Nuisances and the Keeping of Animals	1
Ditches, Watercourses and Ponds	
Public Mortuary	
Public Conveniences	8
Rat and Mice Infestations	18
Abatement of Smoke Nuisances	21
Camping Sites and Gipsy Caravans	2
Provision of satisfactory Dustbins	2
Insect Pests	1
Other Public Health purposes	1
Pet Shops	

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED AND IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Drainage and Sanitation :

Pail closets abolished and premises drained to cesspools	2
Drains tested	25
Drains re-laid and repaired	16
Choked drains cleared on more than one occasion	33
Inspection chambers constructed or repaired	19
Water closets constructed or fittings repaired or renewed	19
Defective and worn sinks and wastepipes replaced	9
Soil pipes/Vent pipes renewed or repaired	4
Surface water drainage provided	2

Dampness remedied :

Roofs, gutters and downspouts repaired	48
Dampness remedied by insertion of dampcourses, rendering, etc.	26

General defects remedied :

Floors repaired, ventilation improved and dry rot eradicated	19
Walls rebuilt	3
Walls repointed	4
Chimney stacks repaired	2
Window frames, sashcords, &c. repaired or renewed	73
Doors repaired or renewed	3
Stoves and Firegrates repaired or renewed	17
Wash coppers repaired	1
Ventilation or habitable rooms improved	3
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	65
External wood and ironwork repainted	2
Walls and ceilings of rooms cleansed	3
Baths installed	2
Yard paving repaired	3

Miscellaneous Defects or other matters dealt with :

Dirty conditions remedied or improved	2
Overcrowding abated	14
Ditches and watercourses cleansed and regraded	1
Accumulations removed	3
Animal nuisances abated	4
Dustbins provided by owners or occupiers	36
Gipsy caravans moved on	2

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED AND IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Disinfestation :

Houses disinfested of fleas	4
Treatment applied for destruction of other insect pests	29
Premises treated for destruction of rats or mice	120

Water Supply :

Premises at which water was laid on to replace unwholesome supply	7
Wells closed	2
Water services repaired	3

Food Premises :

Ventilation improved	1
Sink and hot water supply provided	2
Glass screens erected to protect food on display	1
Walls and floors cleansed	2

SMOKE ABATEMENT

15 complaints of smoke nuisance have been dealt with during the year.

The chimney of a local laundry which has expanded its business has been troublesome for the past few years. The management is co-operative and has taken the best available advice upon smoke prevention. Towards the end of the year various devices were installed which it is claimed will reduce smoke emission to a negligible amount. There is no doubt that those who live near this laundry have been seriously inconvenienced by smoke and grit emission.

SHOPS AND OFFICES

28 visits were made to shop premises re health and comfort of shop workers, under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950; some defects and deficiencies were noted and remedied by informal action.

No complaints were received concerning unsatisfactory offices, and no unsatisfactory conditions were observed during routine visits to premises with office accommodati-

SWIMMING POOLS

There is one small swimming pool in the town, at a private hotel; the water for this pool is drawn from a well, which is polluted, but which is rendered harmless to bathers by chlorination.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND FLEAS

During the past year four houses were treated for destruction of fleas and none for destruction of bugs.

I am pleased to comment again upon the definite improvement in the general standard of cleanliness. Verminous houses are now rarely encountered.

Before the occupation of a house owned or controlled by the Council, the incoming tenant's furniture is examined.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

The following tables give the prescribed particulars which are required to be furnished by Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, with respect to matters under Part I of the Act, which is administered by the District Council. (Part I, Section 1, - Inspections for purposes as to provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors); Section 2 - Cases in which defects were found :-

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of: Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	10	13	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	83	31	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority * excluding outworkers' premises.	-	-	-	-

Note: In addition to the above, two outworkers' premises were inspected.

* i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 & 108)

PART II OF THE ACT

NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND					
	Found in 1955.	Remedied (found prior to 1955)	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness	-	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	-	1	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS :	9	2	1	-	-

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS & CAMPING SITES

There are twelve licensed camping sites in the Urban District which accommodated 1,072 caravans when a census was taken in June, 1955. The site at Studd Farm, licensed in 1954 for twelve tents only after a successful appeal under the Town and Country Planning Act, was discontinued when the farm changed hands.

In June, 1955 a new site at Herne Common was licensed for 75 caravans. It has a private sewage purification plant and is completely surrounded by woods. It is known as the "Hoathwood Caravan Site" and will open for the 1956 season.

With this new caravan site there must be quite 4,000 people staying at licensed sites in Herne Bay during the holiday season. To that number must be added the many young people who stay at tented camps during school holidays.

The largest camp is conducted by the Council upon two sites at Reculver. The site south of Reculver Towers is well provided with amenities and useful facilities. It has an ample number of water closets, ablution basins, as well as showers and footbaths, all of which are contained in two spacious brick buildings - one for each sex. There are also facilities for washing of personal clothing - very necessary where there are children upon a holiday of more than one week. For the summer season, 1956 it is intended to provide similar arrangements at the Council's site at the west of Reculver Towers where there are now water closets, wash basins and urinals in temporary buildings.

Each of the twelve licensed sites have water closets and satisfactory systems of drainage. Seven sites are drained to the public sewer; one has a private purification plant, and another such plant is under construction at the Council's site at Reculver. The remaining sites are drained to cesspools which are regularly emptied by the Council at the expense of the site licensees. At "Waterways" Caravan Site, Reculver, the licensee (Mr. A.H. Sheppard) is constructing new conveniences with water closets and washing facilities at the eastern end of his site; this he is doing to meet the Council's request and it will more than double the sanitary and ablution facilities at this site.

Licensed sites are generally of good type as the Council insists upon high standards of sanitation, cleanliness and general good management. Frequent inspections are made throughout the summer months to ensure that the standard is maintained.

At one site there was failure to maintain the

required minimum spacing between caravans. The Council has threatened Court proceedings if the spacing is not corrected.

Occupiers of camps are encouraged to provide adequate artificial lighting, especially at conveniences. The occupation of all tents and caravans upon licensed sites is restricted to the period from 1st May to the 31st October in each year.

The following licensed sites are in regular use during the summer months. Figures in brackets show the number of caravans at each site when a census was taken in June, 1955 :-

(566) Two Herne Bay Urban District Council Camps, Reculver. (West and South of Reculver Towers);
(42) Glencourt Caravan Site, Fairfax Drive;
(21) Camp at Coastguard House, Swalecliffe;
(81) Camp at "Waterways", Tea Gardens, Reculver;
(115) Cliff Pavilion, Glenbervie Drive, Beltinge;
(50) Cliff Top, Standard Avenue, Studd Hill;
(94) Kendall's Camp, Beltinge;
(34) S.W. Farrow's Camp, Beltinge.
(Tents only) London Boys' Camp, Hillborough;
(69) Westbrook Camp, Sea Street;
(75) Hoathwood Caravan Site, Herne Common.

During the year a licence to site a caravan at Grove Farm, Bullockstone, was renewed. A licence was also granted to station and use a caravan upon a site at Frog's Island Farm, West End. Both licences are valid for one year.

During the school holidays numerous tented camps are set up by Youth Organisations, which are exempted from the licensing requirements of the Public Health Act. These camps are usually very well organised and conducted. They continue to justify the confidence placed in the Organisations by the exemption from licensing.

Abbotswood Estate, at the west end of the town, was sold as building plots many years ago, but has not been developed. In the past it has been a favourite site for gipsy caravans, but has been little used by them since a substantial fence was erected along the roadside flanking the estate. Some of the plot owners make use of their sites for short period camping during summer holidays.

INSECT PESTS.

Twenty five applications were received and dealt with for the destruction of flies, cockroaches, ants, moths and wasps nests. In addition, ponds and streams were regularly sprayed throughout the summer months for the destruction of mosquitoes, etc.

RODENT CONTROL.

A free service is provided by the Council to occupiers of dwelling houses for the destruction of rats and mice. Half the cost of operating the service is recovered from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, but a charge is made at business premises and farms as these are not recognised by the Ministry for grant purposes.

During the year under review 146 premises were treated for destruction of rats and mice, and 434 adjoining premises were surveyed to ascertain the extent of the infestation.

426 dead rats were picked up during the treatments, and, since a proportion only of the exterminated rats are found, a conservative estimate of the total "kill" would be at least double that number.

Treatment was applied for rat destruction at :-

	Degree of infestation	
	Major	Minor
Private dwelling houses	3	83
Business premises	3	8
Farms	-	5
Refuse Tip	7	-
Other Council properties	1	2

Treatment was applied for mice destruction at :-

Private dwelling houses	27
Business premises	6
Council properties	1

A "Major" infestation is one where there are twelve or more rats, less than that number is regarded as a "Minor" infestation.

It was not necessary during the year to serve any statutory notices to secure destruction of rats at infested premises.

Accumulations were removed frequently from undeveloped land, for if allowed to remain they afford harbourage for rats and mice.

RAT DESTRUCTION IN SEWERS.

The sewers are treated regularly twice each year for rat destruction. In 1955 the first treatment was applied in June when 160 manholes were test baited in the nine sections of the sewerage system. Three sections only were found to be rat infested and they were given the full poison bait treatment. The second treatment, applied in October, was confined to the three sections found to be infested in June; 28 manholes were baited and poison bait taken from 8 of them. The cost of both treatments amounted to £72.11.5., which is the lowest it has been since sewer treatment commenced. Half of the cost is recovered from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Most of the sewerage system is found to be consistently free from rats; the exception is in the town area and at Studd Hill where a few rats are found. There is evidence from time to time that these sewers become infested from the surface by way of defective drains. It is fortunate for the purpose of rat control that the sewerage system at Herne Bay is composed of nine separate sections. This isolates infestations and facilitates rat destruction treatment. In five of the sections there have been no rats since 1947.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This Act, which came into force on the 1st November, 1951, is intended to secure the use of clean filling materials, for which purpose a local authority must :-

(a) Consider the granting, renewing or withholding of licences for premises relating to rag flock;

(b) Carry out inspections of registered and licensed premises as often as may appear to be necessary;

(c) Grant certificates of registration in respect of premises using filling materials to which the Act applies;

(d) Take proceedings for offences under the Act.

Four premises in the Urban District are registered under the Act.

HOUSING

Inspection, Repair, Closure and Demolition.

(a) Number of Dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts 435

(b) Number of houses found to be in any respect unfit for human habitation 430

(c) Number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense 70

(d) Number of houses in which defects were remedied by informal action 102

(e) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notices 7

(f) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made Nil

(g) Number of houses demolished Nil

(h) Number of houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 and the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, Section 10 7
(also parts of 2 houses)

(i) Number of houses reconditioned and undertakings cancelled Nil

Notes re (a), (h) and (i) :-

(a) includes 139 houses inspected during the survey required by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

(h) Houses closed for human habitation were :

26 Lower Herne
110 Margate Road, Broomfield
2 Laundry Cottages, Richmond Street
East Cliff Cottage, 1 Central Parade
2 Rose Cottages, Broomfield
Ivy Cottage, 35 Margate Road, Broomfield
2 Standings Farm Cottages, Greenhill Road
56 Charles Street (part - attic rooms)
2 Prospect Place (part - basement rooms)

(i) one house was reconditioned without a formal undertaking.

PROPOSALS FOR DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES BY SLUM CLEARANCE PLANS.

139 houses were surveyed and 70 of them have been scheduled as unfit. They are to be dealt with, by demolition or closure, during a five year period from August 1955/1960.

Note: These are referred to under (c) in the previous paragraph.

A Compulsory Purchase Order relating to a further five unfit houses at Beach Street awaits confirmation.

IMPROVEMENTS AND CONVERSIONS - HOUSING ACT, 1949.

During 1955 the Council continued to make improvement grants under the Housing Act, 1949. All applications were dealt with by Mr. W.W. Smith, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied me with the following information :-

Schemes submitted and approved during the year	25
Total cost of such schemes	£15,346
Amount of grants approved (50% of cost)	£7,075

SUMMARY OF MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT WITH ASSISTANCE OF GRANTS :

Houses converted into flats	2
Bathrooms constructed	19
Drainage and small sewage disposal installation ..	1
Cesspool drainage provided	3
Hot water system	1
Damp proof course provided	1
Bedroom and kitchen addition	2

HOUSING ACT, 1936 - OVERCROWDING.

(1)	(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	17
	(b) Number of families dwelling therein.	28
	(c) Number of persons dwelling therein..	68
(2)	Number of new cases of overcrowding recorded during the year	17
(3)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	14
(4)	Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	None

14 overcrowded families were re-housed by the Council. There remain 17 known cases of overcrowding, which will be remedied as houses become available.

REQUISITIONED DWELLINGS.

In April, 1952 the Minister of Housing and Local Government appointed a working party to report upon requisitioned properties.

The working party issued an Interim Report in October of that year recommending the release by specified dates of all dwellings held on requisition. The Report was considered at a special meeting of the Housing Committee when it was decided that 25% of all houses to be constructed would be used for transferring tenants to release requisitioned houses.

In December, 1953 the Second Interim Report was considered by the Housing Committee. It was then decided to re-house tenants of requisitioned houses and flats at 35 of the 71 houses to be constructed at Greenhill and to try to release all requisitioned houses by the end of 1956.

By December, 1955 so much progress had been made in releasing requisitioned properties that there remained only 7 premises in requisition, and they were occupied by 9 families. At the commencement of de-requisitioning there were 71 families at requisitioned premises.

SUB-LETTING AT COUNCIL HOUSES.

The Council makes a charge of 5/- per week for permitted sub-letting at Council houses, and 2/6d per week in respect of lodgers, where permitted.

The figure fluctuates slightly throughout the year, but at the end of 1955 there were six sub-tenancies and nine lodgers, which results in an additional income of approximately £136 for the year. No consent is given where sub-letting or lodgers would cause overcrowding.

CAR PARKING AT COUNCIL HOUSES.

During the year the parking of cars upon front lawns and forecourts became the subject of complaints. The Council decided to prohibit the practice, which damaged lawns and detracted from the good appearance of the Council's estates. It was necessary to threaten two tenants with notice to quit to abate offences.

The Council does not take a negative attitude over this subject and has provided two garages at Council houses on tenants' request. They are let at rents which will meet the rates and loan repayments.

It is unlikely that the Council would agree to construct any more individual garages at Council houses, but would give permission to tenants to do so. The Council may be prepared to construct lock-up garages if there is sufficient demand by tenants prepared to pay an economic rent.

POULTRY KEEPING AT COUNCIL HOUSES.

Regulations have been made for the control of poultry keeping at Council houses. The keeping of cockerels is prohibited and hens must not exceed six in number.

Hen-houses must be constructed according to a standard design.

The object of the regulations and standardised hen-houses is to ensure that poultry are not kept so as to become an unsightly nuisance, which so often happens when poultry keeping is uncontrolled.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The number of new houses erected during the year and the number under construction on 31st December, 1955 was as follows :-

Houses erected by :	Number erected	Number under construction
The Local Authority	45	8 flats
Other Bodies & Persons	189	104
T O T A L S	234	112

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION OWNED BY THE COUNCIL.

The total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1955 was 702. The number includes 163 pre-war three bedroom houses, and 11 miscellaneous pre-war properties. The balance includes 439 post-war houses, 40 post-war flats and 49 prefabricated bungalows.

The 439 post-war houses are mainly of the three bedroom type, but there are some with two bedrooms and a few with four bedrooms.

In July, 1955 the last of the Council's houses at Greenhill were completed. Unless there is a change of policy the Council will build no more houses at Greenhill.

By the end of the year 8 flats under construction at Station Chine were nearing completion.

RENTS.

Rents of Coucil houses (including rates) vary from 19/6d per week for a pre-war three bedroom house to 32/11d per week for a three bedroom post-war house. A differential rent scheme received consideration during 1954. After much information had been obtained from tenants by the Clerk of the Council and the Treasurer and Accountant (who is responsible for rent collection) it was decided not to proceed with the matter at that time.

(Rents have since been revised and the local rate subsidy withdrawn - they now vary from £1.1.3. to £1.18.3. per week, inclusive).

HOUSING OF APPLICANTS AND TRANSFER OF TENANTS.

During the year, 48 applicants whose names appeared on the Council's Housing Register were housed by the Herne Bay Council. In addition, 11 existing tenants were transferred from requisitioned premises to enable them to be released from requisition.

Three applicants were nominated as tenants of houses privately owned. In all, a total of 62 families were housed or re-housed - mainly at Greenhill. 23 of the families were placed at houses and a flat given up by their tenants for various reasons.

In addition to the above, 14 tenants were transferred to accommodation more suitable to the needs of their growing or diminishing families.

11 exchanges of tenancy were permitted with tenants of Council houses at Canterbury, the London area and Chatham. One local exchange was also permitted.

SELECTION OF TENANTS.

It is the practice before each housing allocation to visit applicants who have been waiting for a year or mor . Not only does that provide up-to-date information upon the living conditions of applicants, but it enables the housing register to be revised by the deletion of names of those who have left the district without notification or who no longer have a genuine housing need.

HOUSING REGISTER.

The register at the end of the year contained the names of 317 applicants, all but 22 of whom were local residents. The 22 non-residents qualify as applicants because they are employed at Herne Bay.

The waiting list of 317 applicants is made up as follows :-

Single persons (mostly aged widows)	-	72
Young couples without children	-	72 (8)
Middle aged and old couples	-	25
Families with 2 or more children	-	74 (7)
Families with 1 child	-	68 (7)
Agricultural workers	-	6

(figures in brackets denote non-resident applicants included in the total).

The "waiting list" has remained steady at a figure between 300 and 350 for the past three years :-

1950	-	645 applicants
1951	-	495 "
1952	-	512 "
1953	-	323 "
1954	-	346 "
1955	-	317 "

In July, 1955 there was a review of the Housing Register. All applicants were written to and asked if they wished to re-affirm their applications, with the result that 64 names were removed from the register.

25 applicants replied that they no longer desired a Council house;
13 applicants failed to reply to two letters;
26 applicants had moved from their last known addresses and had failed to notify their new addresses - they could not be traced.

HOUSES GIVEN UP BY THEIR TENANTS.

It will be noted that 23 tenancies were given up during 1955. It is interesting to notice the trend over the past five years as it must surely mean that the housing problem is easing a little :

Houses given up in 1951	-	Nil
" " " " 1952	-	6
" " " " 1953	-	6
" " " " 1954	-	19
" " " " 1955	-	23

NEW HOUSES AND FLATS IN PROSPECT.

It has been decided to build the following 48 units of accommodation :

At Fitzgerald Avenue	-	20 houses
At Pier Avenue	-	20 flats
At Sea Street	-	6 flats
At Beaumont Street	-	2 houses

Building quotas have been abolished and it is anticipated that these 48 houses and flats will be completed during 1957.

Approximately 50 houses will be required during the next five years to replace unfit houses.

MILK

The number of dairies and distributors operating in the Urban District at the end of the year was as follows :-

Registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :

Distributors	-	11
Retail Dairies	-	3

In addition, there are 19 general shops from which small quantities of bottled milk is sold. The number of registered dairies is reduced to three because other milk distributors now receive milk already bottled at registered premises.

Much of the milk sold at Herne Bay - particularly during the summer months - is derived from sources outside the town.

EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES.

The following samples of milk were collected and submittedto the County Laboratory for examination :-

Grade of Milk	No. of samples taken	Satis-factory	Unsatis-factory
Tuberculin Tested	68	60	8
Pasteurised -	48		
Methylene Blue Test		48	-
Phosphatase Test		47	1
Sterilised	2	2	-
Biological Examination of Raw Milk	5	5	-

Note: Samples of tuberculin tested milk are taken on arrival at retailers' premises in series of three consecutive samples from each producer.

If more than one sample fails in a series, a report is obtained from the Provincial Milk Officer, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

MILK UTENSILS.

During the year utensils of all kinds were pathologically tested for cleanliness, and all were found to have been efficiently cleansed.

KEEPING QUALITY OF MILK.

All local dairies and milk distributors' premises are equipped with refrigerators which help to preserve the keeping quality of milk until sent out on the rounds for delivery to the consumers.

ANNUAL LICENCES TO RETAIL MILK UNDER SPECIAL DESIGNATION.

The following licences were granted to milk distributors during 1955 :-

Type of Licence	No:
Dealer's Licence to sell 'Tuberculin Tested' Milk	2
Dealer's Licence to sell 'Pasteurised' Milk	28
Dealer's Supplementary Licence to sell 'Pasteurised' Milk	1
Dealer's Licence to sell 'Sterilised' Milk	18

PASTEURISATION PLANT.

There is a small pasteurising plant ("Holder" method) in the Urban District. It is licensed by the Kent County Council, which is the Food and Drugs Authority.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) (NO.2) ORDER, 1955.

This Order came into force on the 6th December, 1955 and applies to an area which includes Herne Bay. It has the effect of restricting the sale of milk to that which is pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested.

With this Order, 76% of the population of England and Wales live in specified areas within which only the above specially designated "safe" milk may be sold by retail.

MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTERING ARRANGEMENTS.

There remain two licensed slaughterhouses at Herne Bay, but they have not been used since 1939 except for an occasional pig or sheep.

Since the beginning of 1953 home killed meat for Herne Bay has been derived mainly from animals slaughtered large abattoir at Canterbury built by the Ministry of Food, but now operated by the Canterbury City Council.

In December, 1954 the City Council approved the setting up of a Consultative Committee for the running of the abattoir and invited each interested local authority to appoint a representative to serve upon the Committee. The interested authorities were those who consider that the Canterbury abattoir is meeting the needs of their districts wholly or to some extent.

The Herne Bay U.D.C. appointed the Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee to serve upon the Consultative Committee. It has no powers delegated to it but is intended to serve as a medium for discussion between the authorities concerned. No recommendations made by the Consultative Committee will be binding until they have been adopted by the constituent local authorities.

When the Government implements its long term policy of "moderate concentration" of slaughtering, the abattoir at Canterbury will undoubtedly be regarded as one which serves the needs of Herne Bay and other neighbouring authorities.

A meeting was convened by Canterbury City Council as long ago as May, 1948 to consider the future use of the present abattoir which was not then constructed, but which the Ministry of Food had under consideration. The meeting was attended by a representative of the Herne Bay Council and many other local authorities in East Kent. The decision of the Ministry of Food to construct an abattoir at Canterbury resulted from the closure of unsatisfactory private slaughterhouses taken over and used by the Ministry since 1939. The Herne Bay Council took a leading part in securing the termination of the use of these unfit slaughterhouses by the Ministry.

Carcases and organs of all animals are inspected after slaughtering at the abattoir, but occasionly deep-seated bruising, bone taint, abscesses or other

conditions which cannot be detected at the abattoir are dealt with by your own inspectors, both of whom are qualified inspectors of meat and other foods.

UNSOUND FOOD.

The amount of food of all kinds condemned and surrendered during the year was 15 cwts. 44 lbs; this included 865 lbs. of carcase meat and offal, 67 lbs. of fish, and 721 lbs. of tinned food of all kinds, and 71 lbs. of other foods.

Condemned food is disposed of by burial or by burning at the local gas works.

THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

In December, 1955 the long awaited Food Hygiene Regulations were laid before Parliament. 1st January, 1956 was fixed as the day upon which they were to come into operation.

The regulations laid down requirements in respect of cleanliness of food premises and stores, etc., and of apparatus and equipment, the hygienic handling of food, the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing, and the action to be taken where they suffer from, or are carriers of, certain infection. The regulations are also concerned with the construction of food premises, the repair and maintenance of food premises, stalls, vehicles, etc., and the facilities to be provided. The temperature is specified at which certain foods that are particularly liable to transmit disease are to be kept in food premises.

Some of the new regulations have deferred application until the 1st July, 1956. These call for some measure of re-organisation and financial outlay so a respite of six months is not unreasonable.

The definition of "business" is very wide and includes within its scope school canteens and similar undertakings about which there was previously some doubt as to whether they could be controlled by food legislation. Such premises, together with over 200 food premises of other kinds at Herne Bay, need to be inspected to secure compliance with the regulations.

The regulations are welcomed by Health Authorities as a big step forward, and should do much to improve food handling and prevent food-borne infection.

The Minister, in his circular 19/55, has urged that these food regulations should be continually supplemented with publicity and education in order that food handlers and the general public may always have before them the importance of good hygienic practice. It is my intention during the early part of 1956 to make contact with every food trader in the town to make known the provisions of the regulations.

It is interesting to note that the provisions of a local byelaw made in 1950 are now included in the Food Hygiene Regulations. I refer to the prohibition of wrapping unprotected food (other than uncooked vegetables) in newspapers and other printed materials of a similar nature.

FOOD PREMISES.

During 1955, 318 visits were made to inspect food premises, including places where food is prepared, and to restaurant kitchens. They were found generally to be maintained to a satisfactory standard.

ICE CREAM

Premises at which ice cream is manufactured or sold are subject to control by the Food and Drugs Act. The manufacture and sale of ice cream is controlled by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

At the end of 1955 a total of 79 premises were registered for the sale of ice cream, and 2 to manufacture and sell ice cream. Locally, one trader only manufactures ice cream, and he uses the "hot-mix" method. During the year one new registration was approved for the sale of wrapped ice cream.

In addition to the above, ice cream is sold at 46 cafes, inns, and restaurants which do not require to be registered under the Food and Drugs Act.

EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES.

29 samples were submitted for pathological examination during the year, with the following results :-

No. of samples	Classification in Grades
24	Grade I
4	" II
1	" III
None	" IV

It will be noted that most of the samples reached the top grade and there were no samples classified as Grade IV, and only one as Grade III.

29 samples were also submitted for chemical analysis and were shown to have a very good compositional quality - superior in all cases to the minimum compositional standard now required by law. These results, which are better than ever, continue to give confidence that good quality ice cream is produced and sold to the public under satisfactory conditions of cleanliness.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953 prescribes a minimum standard of fat 5%, milk solids other than fat 7½%, and sugar 10%.

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES.

In addition to the registered dairies and ice cream premises already referred to, the following food premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :

Premises for preparation and manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	20
Fried fish shops	5

Food premises which are not at present required to be registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, include cafes, restaurants, bakehouses and confectionery shops. Also premises for the sale of groceries, provisions, fruit, vegetables, wet fish, etc., of which there are more than 200.

318 inspections of registered and non-registered food premises were made during 1955. They were generally maintained to a satisfactory standard.

PET ANIMALS ACT

This Act came into operation upon the 1st April, 1952. It prohibits the keeping of a pet shop, except under the authority of a licence granted by the Council.

In deciding whether to grant a licence, the Council must have regard to the need for securing that there will be provided :-

(a) accommodation suitable as regards size, temperature, lighting and ventilation and cleanliness;

(b) adequate supply of suitable food and drink;

(c) that all reasonable precautions will be taken in case of fire and other emergency, and that animals will not be sold at too early an age.

Licences designed to secure compliance with the above, and other conditions, have been granted by the Council permitting the keeping of pet animals shops at three premises in the Urban District, viz:

157, High Street
144, Mortimer Street
174, Mortimer Street

I N D E X

Area 6
Assistant District Officer 3

Bacteriological Examinations 30,52,53,57
Births, Number of 6

Camping Sites 41,42
Chemical Examinations 30,31
Chest Physician 3
Chickenpox, Incidence of 20
Clinics - Chest 14
B.C.G. Vaccination 22
Child Guidance 13
Child Welfare 22
Dental 12
Diphtheria 22
Minor Ailments 13
Ophthalmic 13
Orthopaedic 13
Speech Defects 13
Venereal Diseases 14
Committee, Health and Housing 1
Committees concerned with matters of Public Health ... 1
Convalescent Homes 15

Dairies : Registration of 52
Deaths, Number of 6
Number in Age Groups 9
Causes of 8
Infants under 1 year of age 7
Dental Clinic 22
Death Rate 6
Diphtheria Immunisation 25,26
Dirty Conditions 39,43
Disinfection 24
District Officer 3
Domestic Help Area Organiser 3
Domestic Help Service 12
Drainage and Sewerage 31,32

Eradication of Bed Bugs & Fleas 39

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 39,40
Factories : Inspections 38
Food Hygiene Regulations 55,56
Food Inspections 36
Food Premises 56
Food Preparing Places 52-58

General Hospitals 14

Health Visitors 3,12
Holiday Homes 15
Home Nurses 3,12
Hospital Management Committee 14
Hospital : Isolation 14
General 14
Smallpox Accommodation. ... 12
Clinic Services 14
Housing : Car Parking at Council Houses 48
Inspections 45
Remedy of Defects 37,38
Action under Statutory Powers 45,46,47
Overcrowding 47
Requisitioned Dwellings ... 47
Housing Register 50
Improvements and Conversions. 46
New Houses Erected 49
Proposals for dealing with Unfit Houses ... 46
Summary of Major Improvements Grants 46
Poultry keeping at Council Houses 48
Rents 49
Selection of Tenants 50
Sub-letting at Council Houses 48
New Houses and Flats in prospect 51

Ice Cream 57
Infant Life Protection Officer 3,12
Infant Mortality 7
Infevtious Diseases - 1955 18-26
Insect Pests 43
Inspection and Supervision of Food ... 51-58
Isolation Hospital 14

Kent County Health Services Staff. ... 3

Laboratory Facilities 12
Licences : Sale of Milk : Pet Animals Act 53,58
Local Health Services for the Area 12
Licensed Premises - Conveniences 34

Mass Radiography Survey 17
Maternal Mortality 7
Maternity Clinics : Ante-Natal & Post-Natal 22
Measles, Incidence of 19
Meat and Other Foods 54,55
Medical Officer of Health 2
Meteorology 11
Midwife 3
Milk : Registered Distributors 52
Registered Retail Dairies. 52
Examination of Samples 52
Licences to sell 53
(Special Designations) (Specified Area) (No.2) Order ... 53
Cleanliness of Dairy Utensils 53
Pasteurisation Plant 53
Minor Ailments Clinic 13
Mortuary 16
Moveable Dwellings and Camping Sites.. ... 41,42

National Assistance Act, 1948 22
Notices Served 35
Notifiable Infectious Diseases 18,26
Nurseries : Residential and Day.. 15
Nursing in the Home 12
Nurses : Home 3,12
School 3
Tuberculosis 3
Nursing Homes 15

Occupation of Inhabitants 10
Ophthalmic Clinic 13
Orthopaedic Clinic 13

Pet Animals Act 58
Population 6
Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases 18
Public Cleansing 34,35
Public Conveniences 33,34
Public Health Department Staff... 2
Public Health and Housing Committee 1

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 ... 44
Rainfall 11
Rat Destruction in Sewers 44
Rateable Value 6
Registered Food Premises 57
Registrar of Births and Deaths 3
Requisitioned Properties 47
Rivers and Streams 32
Rodent Control 43,44

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area 30,35
Sanitary Inspection of the Area 35-37
Schools 16
School Dental Service. 22
School Enquiry Officer 3
School Health Services 13
School Nurses 3,12
Shops and Offices 38
Slaughterhouses 54,55
Smallpox Hospital Accommodation 12
Smoke Abatement 38
Social Conditions of the Area 10
Specialist School Clinics 13
Speech Defects Clinic 13
Staff : Public Health Department.. 2
Kent County Health Services 3
S.E. Metropolitan Hospital Board 3
Statistics 6
Stillbirths 6
Sum Represented by 1d. Rate. 6
Sunshine Hours 11
Swimming Pools 39

Treatment Centres and Clinics 13,14
Tuberculosis : Prevention of, Care & Aftercare ... 21
New Cases & Mortality for 1955 23
Health Visitor 3
Chest Clinic 14
Register 23

Unsound Food 55

Vaccination 24
Venereal Diseases Clinic 14
Vital Statistics 6-9

Water Supply 30,31
Water Samples : Examination of 30,31